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# Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

# Libya

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## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-second session from 4 to 15 May 2015. The review of Libya was held at the 16th meeting, on 13 May 2015. The delegation of Libya was headed by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Hassan A. M. Alsghayr. At its 18th meeting, held on 15 May 2015, the Working Group adopted the report on Libya.

2. On 13 January 2015, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Libya: El Salvador, Maldives and South Africa.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Libya:

(a) A national report (A/HRC/WG.6/22/LBY/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (A/HRC/WG.6/22/LBY/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR (A/HRC/WG.6/22/LBY/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by the Czech Republic, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Mexico, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Libya through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the Working Group.

# I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

## A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation stated that, after the first universal periodic review, Libya had gone through a radical political transformation. The 17 February 2011 revolution had broken out, followed by the fall of the former regime and the declaration of liberation in October 2011. The transition had been accompanied by security and institutional challenges. The security risks and political crisis had doubled the challenges in the field of human rights, as Libya faced acts of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons. Those negatively affected the humanitarian situation, causing the displacement of people and the disruption of services for citizens, including health care and education in many cities and regions.

6. The Deputy Minister thanked all the countries that had provided support to Libya in international forums and in all fields, especially the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and the Head of Mission, Bernardino León, for his efforts in making the dialogue a success.

7. He emphasized that, during the initial review in November 2010, 66 of the 120 recommendations had enjoyed support, 24 had been noted and 30 had been placed under consideration. After the February revolution, the recommendations under consideration had been reviewed. All had been accepted, except for one that had been only partially accepted. All but four of the noted recommendations had been accepted. A total of 115 recommendations had been fully accepted and one partially accepted. However, owing to the events in Libya, it had not been possible to implement some of the recommendations.

8. The negative legacy of the policies and practices of the dictatorship, which had lasted for more than four decades, had prevented the Libyan people from enjoying their assets and economic resources or building solid State institutions in a range of areas, including education, health and housing. That situation had affected wide sections of the Libyan people in the enjoyment of their economic, social and cultural rights.

9. At the level of civil and political rights, the former regime had used repressive methods, eliminated political dissidents, suppressed freedom of opinion, stifled political pluralism and replaced the concept of citizenship with that of allegiance to the regime. In the so-called Abu Salim Prison massacre of 1996, over 1,270 prisoners had been killed. The memory of the massacre had played a significant part in precipitating the 17 February 2011 revolution. An association of families of victims of the massacre had organized a peaceful demonstration in Benghazi. The forces of the regime had reacted brutally, committing war crimes, crimes against humanity and grave human rights violations. The international community had reacted by adopting Security Council resolution 1970 (2011), which had referred the situation in Libya to the International Criminal Court and Security Council resolution 1973 (2011), which had established a no-fly zone and provided for the protection of civilians in the light of the crimes and repression of the Qadhafi regime forces. The confrontation between regime forces and the revolutionaries, backed by international coalition forces, had continued until liberation had been declared on 23 October 2011.

10. In March 2012, Libya extended a standing invitation to the special procedures. It agreed to allow the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Working Group on Enforced Disappearances to visit the country; however, visits had not yet taken place. Libya had also invited the High Commissioner for Human Rights to visit the country.

11. As for the most prominent developments in the field of human rights, the Deputy Minister stated that chapter I, article 2 of the Constitutional Declaration of 3 August 2011 provided that the State shall work to establish a civilian, democratic political system based on political pluralism, with several political parties, in order to ensure the peaceful transfer of power.

12. Chapter II addressed the question of civil rights and liberties. Article 1 guaranteed the linguistic and cultural rights of all components of Libyan society, including the Amazigh, Toubou and Touareg. Under article 7, the State was obliged to safeguard human rights and basic freedoms and to work to adopt new legislation guaranteeing such rights and freedoms. Article 5 guaranteed the protection of mothers, children and older persons and the care of children, younger persons and persons with special needs.

13. The Constitution Drafting Assembly had begun its work on 21 April 2014 and in December 24 presented some proposals for discussions by specialists, stakeholders and representatives of civil society, whose views would be taken into consideration at the re-drafting stage.

14. The National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights had been established pursuant to Law No. 5 (2011) on the basis of the Paris Principles. The aim of the Council was to preserve, strengthen and defend civil rights, and monitor and document violations of those rights, and support and encourage civil society organizations.

15. The Civil Society Commission had also been established by Decision No. 649 (2013). The Commission was responsible for registering civil society organizations and monitoring them to ensure that they carried out their work in accordance with the legislation in force. To date, the Commission had registered more than 3,000 such organizations.

16. On transitional justice and national reconciliation, the Deputy Minister mentioned the adoption of a number of laws and decisions, including Law No. 29 (2013) on

transitional justice, which abrogated Law No. 17 (2012) and established a fact-finding and national reconciliation body, a fund for victims and an ombudsperson's office.

17. Other laws adopted included Law No. 29 (2012) on the right to establish and join political parties, Law No. 65 (2012) regulating the rights to peaceful protest, Law No. 10 (2013) criminalizing torture, forced disappearance and discrimination, Law No. 11 (2013) amending provisions of the Military Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedures to specify that civilians shall not be tried by military court, and Law No. 50 (2012) on compensation for political prisoners. The Prime Minister had issued Decision No. 39 (2012) establishing a permanent committee to monitor human rights in Libya within the Ministry of Justice.

18. As for economic, social and cultural rights, a law had been adopted to raise the minimum public-sector wage and raise the minimum basic and social insurance allowances. For family development, a marriage support fund had been established in order to help people who are getting married. Law No. 63 (2012) establishing the Anti-Corruption Authority and Law No. 18 (2012) on the rights of cultural and linguistic groups had also been adopted.

19. On the right to education, as per Arab League Council resolution No. 391 of 2007, a national plan had been set out for implementation of the Arab plan for human rights education in February 2014.

20. The Ministry of Education enrolled displaced students in the schools nearest to where they had been relocated. The State had also established schools in the refugee camps and provided transportation to school. It had also established an office in the Ministry of Education for displaced persons' affairs. A special school for children with tumours had also been established at Tripoli Medical Hospital.

21. Regarding the rights of cultural groups to education, Law No. 18 (2013) on the rights of cultural and linguistic groups was adopted. The Amazigh language was to be included as a subject in the curriculum of primary-school grades one to four in those areas in which the language is spoken.

22. The State provided health care free of charge to citizens. The country had succeeded in eradicating poliomyelitis and no cases of that disease had been reported for more than 25 years. That fact had been confirmed by the World Health Organization. However, since the start of the 1990s, there had been a steady decline in the health-care system, owing to the international sanctions imposed on Libya and the departure of a large number of national medical cadres from the country.

23. There was no doubt that Libya was facing difficult challenges, which were an obstacle to achieving the promotion of human rights and the rule of law. The challenges required effective and concrete support from the international community. They were most notably the following.

24. Security risks associated with the expansion of terrorist organizations' activities: these organizations were committing grave human rights violations, targeting Libyans and foreigners. Responding to a question from Kenya, the Deputy Minister emphasized that the situation called for urgent action to support the security institutions to confront that phenomenon.

25. On the protection of human rights defenders, the Deputy Minister stressed that a national plan to rebuild State institutions must be developed urgently. It was particularly important to implement an effective programme to disarm and demobilize individuals and properly integrate them into State institutions within a development plan, which would contribute to restoring security and stability, activating the judiciary and preventing impunity.

26. The recent armed violence had caused the displacement of thousands of people. The Government must also deal with persons displaced to neighbouring countries and had taken some action to provide them with cash, in-kind assistance and rental subsidies.

27. Libya suffered as a result of illegal migration and was striving to confront that challenge, in cooperation with neighbouring States and the European Union. Libya was not a source country of migration but, rather, a transit country. That phenomenon had placed a heavy burden on the country's economy and also affected security. The responsibility for addressing illegal migration therefore rested not only with Libya but required concerted efforts at the regional and international levels.

28. In order to respond to the legitimate aspirations of the Libyan people with regard to institution-building in such a way as to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and safeguard human dignity, and in order to extricate the country from the crisis, the national dialogue must be brought to a successful conclusion.

29. The Deputy Minister reiterated his appreciation to the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review and the sincere commitment of Libya to the universal periodic review process.

## B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

30. During the interactive dialogue, 85 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

31. Turkey expressed concern about the dysfunctional justice system and the impunity with which forces loyal to the Government operated. Turkey reported the death of one of its civilians, whose ship had been targeted by artillery fire from land.

32. Uganda welcomed the establishment of the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights and noted the lack of a clear immigration framework and the unprecedented loss of life at sea of migrants travelling to Europe.

33. The United Arab Emirates appreciated the efforts made by Libya to rebuild its well-founded institutions in various fields in order to establish the rule of law and achieve social justice for all citizens.

34. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressed concern about armed brigades acting with impunity, the displaced, the death penalty, decreasing space for civil society, and restriction of women's rights. It urged progress in the United Nations peace talks.

35. Brazil noted a primary need for prevention and political solutions and an inclusive dialogue and stated that interventions to protect civilians must be carried out in accordance with the principle of responsibility while protecting.

36. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela condemned the use of force to solve conflicts, called for dialogue and rejected the interference in Libyan sovereignty.

37. Yemen asked the international community to support and help Libya overcome challenges and difficulties that it was facing in order to move towards stability and the protection of human rights.

38. Algeria appreciated the efforts made by Libya to create conditions for the promotion and protection of human rights and to provide assistance to vulnerable groups in society.

39. Angola supported the initiatives to end hostilities and called for measures to protect civilians. Angola also noted that Libya had ratified the majority of international human rights instruments, particularly those related to the rights of women.

40. Argentina noted with concern the humanitarian and security situation in Libya as expressed in Security Council resolution 2174 (2014).

41. Australia commended the efforts of UNSMIL to achieve a political solution, expressed concern about the deteriorating human rights situation against political representative, journalists, human rights activists and civil society representatives.

42. Austria noted that women, children, minorities and internally displaced persons were particularly affected by the ongoing violence. It expressed deep concern about threats and attacks against media professionals, judges, prosecutors, lawyers and human rights defenders.

43. Azerbaijan welcomed the establishment of the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights and the issuance of a standing invitation to the special procedures. It noted challenges in addressing the issue of internally displaced persons.

44. Bahrain appreciated the acceptance by Libya of the majority of the recommendations from the first review cycle and commended Libya on its efforts to promote and protect women's rights and equality and to provide free health services to citizens.

45. Bangladesh highlighted the need for State institution rebuilding, the need for national reconciliation, and the impact of the indiscriminate use of arms. It noted that Libya needed to be reviewed in a historical context, taking into account the root causes of violence in the country.

46. Belarus considered that the international community should provide Libya with support to address the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable groups, including for food and other urgently needed goods.

47. Belgium expressed solidarity with the Libyan people and concern for the human rights violations perpetrated by all the parties in conflict, especially against human rights defenders. It regretted that Libya still had not established a moratorium on the death penalty.

48. Benin welcomed the establishment of the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights and the adoption of Law No. 29 (2013) on transitional justice. Benin called on the international community to support Libya in its efforts to promote and protect human rights.

49. Uruguay welcomed the standing invitation extended to the special procedures.

50. Brunei Darussalam noted the challenges faced by the Government and its efforts to address the human rights situation by initiating the process to rebuild the related frameworks and institutions in the country.

51. Burundi commended Libya on adopting different legislative measures and decisions to improve the human rights situation, such as Law No. 5 (2011) establishing the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights and Law No. 18 (2013) on the rights of cultural and linguistic groups.

52. Cabo Verde stated that it was crucial to guarantee fundamental rights in conformity with international standards as well as the separation and independence of powers in a new constitution.

53. Canada was deeply concerned with the situation in Libya, including the ongoing serious human rights violations, some of which might amount to war crimes. It said that the perpetrators of these must be held accountable.

54. Chad noted with satisfaction that Libya had accepted a large number of recommendations from the first cycle; however, it added that, owing to the troubling situation in the country, they had not yet been implemented.

55. In response to the comments made by Turkey, the Deputy Minister said that the Libyan army had not targeted civilians. As for the ship that had entered Libyan territorial waters, he noted that Libya was a sovereign country and that its sovereignty should be respected.

56. The delegation then replied to the questions on freedom of expression, association and assembly, transitional justice and national reconciliation. As for the trial of Seif al-Qadhafi, the delegation stated that he was in the custody of the independent judicial authority of Libya. This authority was in conflict of jurisdiction with the International Criminal Court regarding his case.

57. The Constitutional Declaration, in paragraph 14, guaranteed freedom of opinion, expression, the press and the media, while the laws restricting the freedom of the press and media had been abrogated by article 35 of the same document, including Law No. 120 (1972), Law No. 76 (1972) and Law No. 75 (1973). Article 15 of the Constitutional Declaration rescinded the ban on the formation of political parties and peaceful association.

58. On transitional justice and national reconciliation, the delegation reiterated that Libya had replaced Law No. 17 (2012) with Law No. 29 (2013) on transitional justice to deal with crimes committed by the Qadhafi regime against Libyans and against Libyan women in particular. Victims should be looked after in all aspects and given financial support and access to justice. Decision No. 380 (2012) had established a psychological support centre for the victims of sexual violence and torture. Decisions nos. 119 and 445 (2014) had also addressed their situation and established a fund for them.

59. On the cooperation with the International Criminal Court, the delegation underlined that, although Libya was not party to the Rome Statute, Libya had been cooperating with regard to the resolutions of the Security Council since 2011.

60. As for torture and enforced disappearances, under Law No. 29 (2013) on transitional justice, detainees must either be charged or released within specific time frames. The Public Prosecutor had formed four committees to classify the cases of those prisoners being held in the prison of the Ministry of the Interior. Furthermore, Law No. 10 (2013) criminalizing torture, enforced disappearance and discrimination had established investigative commissions, and many cases were being studied.

61. The delegation highlighted that Libya was trying to limit the death sentences to the minimum. The legislature had identified punitive laws that must be brought into line with international human rights standards. The Ministry of Justice was working with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to develop a plan to review the country's criminal legislation.

62. Libya was continuing its investigations in relation to the massacre in Abu Salim prison. Death certificates had been presented to some families, but they lacked some information. Therefore, a committee was hearing the testimonies of those representing the victims in order to reissue certificates with the latest information.

63. Chile considered that Libya should investigate and punish State and non-State actors who committed acts of violence against women and children.

64. China appreciated the establishment of the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights, the new electoral law guaranteeing seats for women delegates, the law promoting the rights of cultural and linguistic groups, and efforts to improve the judicial system.

65. Colombia appreciated the first-hand information on human rights situation in Libya and noted the establishment of the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights.

66. Latvia expressed concern over the fact that, despite the standing invitation, no special procedures mandate holder had visited Libya to address allegations of torture, and that human rights defenders and journalists had been attacked.

67. Cyprus remained concerned over the human rights situation and the humanitarian crisis resulting from the fighting and the rise of extremist and terrorist groups.

68. The Czech Republic welcomed the Libyan delegation and thanked it for its presentation.

69. The Democratic Republic of the Congo stated that the escalation of violence had impaired the hopes that the Libyan people had after the 17 February 2011 revolution and noted the destruction of hospitals and schools and massive displacement of people.

70. Denmark stated that the new constitution must enshrine separation of powers, independence of the judiciary and human rights of the people, including the rights of women, freedom of expression and assembly and the protection of minorities.

71. Egypt confirmed its support for the legitimate institutions of Libya, represented by the Government and the House of Representatives and commended the establishment of the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights.

72. Estonia expressed concern about the escalation of violence, resulting in hundreds of deaths and mass displacement and called on all parties to cease armed hostilities and take immediate steps to protect civilians.

73. Ethiopia was troubled by attacks on religious minorities and migrants by extremist elements and called upon the international community to support Libya in fighting terrorism and implementing the accepted recommendations of the Human Rights Council.

74. France noted the difficult situation in Libya.

75. Germany reiterated its call on all parties to live up to their responsibility and participate constructively in the United Nations-led dialogue to ensure the rapid formation of a national unity government.

76. Greece recognized the necessity to ensure the success of the national dialogue. Greece endorsed the recommendations of the Secretary-General on formalizing the role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Libya, thus contributing to curbing mixed migration movements towards Europe.

77. Honduras was carefully following the situation in Libya and welcomed the fact that the process of adopting a new constitution was progressing.

78. Indonesia expressed confidence in building peace and reconciliation through a bottom-up process. It noted the strengthening of the Libyan legal, institutional and administrative measures, including through enactment of laws on transitional justice, electoral law and disability.

79. Iraq welcomed the adoption of the laws and decisions on the promotion and protection of human rights, including those raising the minimum wage for workers in the government sector and establishment of the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights and the Civil Society Commission.

80. Ireland urged Libya to hold accountable those responsible for violations and abuses of human rights. It called on Libya to cooperate with the International Criminal Court and urged all parties involved in the United Nations-led dialogue to agree on a sustainable ceasefire and political solution.

81. Italy expressed support to the Libyan people in their efforts for the democratic transition, underlining the importance of a unity government as a crucial step to improve the respect of human rights.

82. Japan welcomed the expanded media and non-governmental organization activities and the spread of democratic values among the Libyan people, but expressed concern about attacks against human rights defenders, political activists and media professionals. Japan hoped for the improvement of the human rights situation through the establishment of the rule of law and efforts towards democratization.

83. Jordan commended Libya on the adoption of the interim constitutional declaration, which contained references to political pluralism and the civilian system, as well as laws relating to the protection and promotion of civil and political rights.

84. Kazakhstan expressed concern about the protracted political crisis, the escalation of violence, the indiscriminate attacks against civilians and the reports of extrajudicial executions, torture and abductions.

85. Kenya commended Libya on its efforts to draft a national constitution, and on the establishment of the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights. Kenya was worried about the inhuman acts of mass beheadings.86. Kuwait stated that Libya was doing everything it could to respect their obligations under the universal periodic review mechanism despite challenges such as terrorism and that Kuwait would support its stability and territorial integrity.

86. Kuwait stated that Libya was doing everything it could to respect their obligations under the universal periodic review mechanism despite challenges such as terrorism and that Kuwait would support its stability and territorial integrity.

87. Costa Rica expressed concern over the situation of violence, institutional fragility and human rights violations caused by the humanitarian crisis in Libya.

88. Lebanon commended Libya on its respect for the universal periodic review mechanism and noted obstacles and challenges that Libya faced in protecting and promoting human rights, such as terrorism and proliferation of weapons.

89. Lithuania noted the positive steps taken such as the 2012 democratic elections, the establishment of the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights, and the issuing of a standing invitation to the special procedures.

90. Luxembourg expressed concern about the prevailing security and humanitarian situation marked by a number of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

91. Madagascar welcomed various reform measures to improve the human rights situation in Libya.

92. Mali highlighted the need for the international community to encourage Libya to address the attacks against civilians, humanitarian workers and human rights defenders.

93. Malta urged Libya to unite in the interests of the security, stability and future prosperity, and to involve civil society organizations in the implementation of confidence building measures, particularly in the humanitarian aspect.

94. Mauritania praised the United Nations-sponsored dialogue between parties and commended Libya on its cooperation with the United Nations mechanisms. It called upon the Human Rights Council to assist Libya in supporting civil society.

95. Mexico acknowledged the difficult situation in Libya and welcomed the celebration of independent national elections in 2014.

96. On human rights education, the delegation stated that Libya had organized seminars and workshops for women, children and other groups that required special attention in order to raise their awareness of their rights and duties. Numerous activities had been conducted in coordination with UNSMIL. Programmes had been put in place to raise awareness in certain important sectors, such as in the Ministry of Defence. Awareness-raising programmes had been set up and training courses held for the judicial police and prison sectors.

97. Concerning the accepted recommendations on gender equality, the delegation stressed that Libya had ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, which included a broad array of provisions concerning non-discrimination against women.

98. Article 6 of the Constitutional Declaration provided for gender equality before the law. The Constitution Drafting Assembly had addressed, in its proposals, all aspects of equality between men and women: divorce, inheritance and passing on nationality to children. Efforts were being made to bring national legislation into conformity with international standards and the rules of the sharia law.

99. Article 11 of Law No. 24 (2010) gave Libyan women the right to pass Libyan citizenship on to their children. An implementing regulation was supposed to have been put in place for that article; however, the political and security turmoil had not allowed for the promulgation of that regulation.

100. Women represented 60 per cent of the labour force. Law No. 58 (1971) prohibited the employment of women in dangerous jobs. The Social Insurance Act (1980) provided three-month maternity leave for working women.

101. The participation in elections made no distinction between men and women, and a system of quotas enabled women to participate fully in political life. The low representation of women was due to the culture of Libyan society and not to legislative restrictions. Regarding the participation of women in the United Nations-sponsored political dialogues, a special meeting for women in Tunisia had been held in April 2015 in order to stress the importance of their role in building State institutions.

102. Libya had been trying to find ways to better guarantee the rights of children through various entities such as the High Council for Childhood. The Ministry of Social Affairs was cooperating with the United Nations Children's Fund and local councils in this regard.

103. Regarding persons with disabilities, the delegation stated that Law No. 5 (1987) remained in effect and provided persons with disabilities with the rights to shelter, subsidized housing services, education, health care, access to facilities for the use of public transport, among others. Libya had also ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

104. Montenegro expressed concern about violence and armed clashes, highlighting that all the parties responsible for human rights violations should be held to account.

105. Morocco appreciated the establishment of the National Council on Civil Liberties and Human Rights and the Civil Society Commission, and the law on transitional justice. It supported the United Nations-led national political dialogue.

106. Namibia urged all parties involved to assist the Constitutional Drafting Assembly in delivering a constitution guaranteeing fundamental rights and ensuring the separation of powers.

107. Nepal noted challenges such as building effective State institutions, curbing growing violence and religious extremism, and improving the administration of justice and the rule of law.

108. The Netherlands expressed concern about the effect of the ongoing conflict and supported the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to come to an agreement on a ceasefire and a national unity government.

109. New Zealand recognized challenges regarding human rights reforms, and the increasing and persistent discrimination faced by migrants and asylum seekers from sub-Saharan Africa.

110. The Niger welcomed legislation to create the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights, to allow for the formation of political parties, to establish an institution for anti-corruption and to criminalize torture, enforced disappearance and discrimination.

111. Norway was concerned about reports of possible war crimes committed and urged all parties of the conflict to respect international law and to engage in the United Nations-initiated political process.

112. Oman stated that the attendance of Libya at the universal periodic review session reflected its will to protect human rights. Oman emphasized the importance for the international community to exert more efforts to cooperate with Libya and provide it with technical assistance.

113. The Philippines encouraged Libya to continue to uphold human rights and provide an enabling environment for human rights to be achieved.

114. Poland expressed concern about violence between armed groups, causing hundreds of civilian deaths; inequality between men and women; and discrimination against minorities.

115. Portugal thanked Libya for the presentation of the national report.

116. Qatar expressed concerns about the growing numbers of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants trying to reach Europe from Libya and emphasized the need to intensify international efforts for the protection of vulnerable migrants.

117. The Republic of Korea commended Libya on a standing invitation issued to the special procedures. It expressed concern over human rights violations.

118. Rwanda commended Libya on ensuring compulsory education. However, it was concerned that education was affected by the conflict.

119. Senegal commended the progress in health and education sectors and the establishment of the National Council on Civil Liberties and Human Rights.

120. Serbia stated that the situation of migrants, refugees and displaced persons should be addressed. It encouraged Libya to engage in the protection of the rights of women.

121. Sierra Leone urged Libya to ensure that the National Council on Civil Liberties and Human Rights was in conformity with the Paris Principles and to address the issue of internally displaced persons.

122. Slovenia was deeply concerned by the human rights crisis, by the deteriorating situation of human rights defenders and the intimidation of and attacks on journalists.

123. On the issue of internally displaced persons and persons displaced to neighbouring States, the delegation stated that Law No. 29 of 2013 on transitional justice provided accountability and reparations mechanisms for victims of human rights violations committed since 1969. The Law stipulated the establishment of an agency for the affairs of

internally displaced persons. This agency had the authority to inspect their conditions, make it possible for them to exercise their rights and prevent discrimination against them. Libya also provided humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons and persons displaced abroad. On 24 October 2014, the Government had pledged to pay school fees of all Libyan students in Egypt and Tunisia, and in February 2015, the Council of Ministers had held a meeting with the House of Representatives committee on displaced persons' affairs to discuss their situation in Tawergha and that of Libyan displaced persons in neighbouring countries. The Ministry of Social Affairs had a list of these people in the database. Assistance in kind and rental subsidies were being provided to them.

124. As for illegal migration, the delegation underlined that the western part of Libya was being used for crossing the Mediterranean but that the Government was not in control of that part of the country. The first ministerial meeting on border security had been held in Tripoli on 1 March 2012 and the Tripoli Action Plan had been adopted, which aimed at improving border monitoring and security in North Africa, the Sahel and the Sahara. Libya had also signed an agreement with Italy to fight organized crime and illegal immigration. In cooperation with the European Union and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Ministry of the Interior was providing training to staff dealing with this issue.

125. On human trafficking, the delegation stated that Libya had been considering enacting a law prohibiting human trafficking, and consultations were being held with IOM. As for refugee issues, UNHCR was assisting UNSMIL in this regard. Libya was a party to the African Refugee Convention and was considering the question of acceding to other instruments.

126. South Africa encouraged the implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 28/30 with the support of the international community.

127. Spain noted with concern that civil society was suffering persecution, aggression, kidnappings and attacks.

128. The State of Palestine appreciated the efforts by Libya to build the capacity of the national human rights institution, ensure transitional justice and the rule of law, and provide compulsory and free education.

129. The Sudan appreciated the legislative efforts being made by Libya, such as the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the amendments to the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, and Law No. 18 (2013) on the rights of cultural and linguistic groups.

130. Sweden acknowledged the current difficult situation and stressed the need for a political solution to the crisis. It noted attacks, including killings, abductions, torture and threats against human rights defenders.

131. Switzerland highlighted the importance for Libya to take all necessary measures to ensure respect, protection and promotion of human rights in its entire territory.

132. Thailand appreciated the continued engagement of Libya in the universal periodic review but was deeply concerned by the crisis. It noted the immediate need for all sides to cease human rights violations.

133. Togo expressed concern about the escalation of violence and stated that perpetrators must be brought to justice. It encouraged Libya to undertake efforts to regain territorial control and to ensure primacy of the rule of law.

134. The United States of America acknowledged the difficulties facing Libya, expressed concern for the ongoing violations and abuses committed by all sides. It noted the lack of a political agreement that could restore order.

135. The delegation stated that Libya was party to most of the major international human rights instruments. Article 7 of the Constitutional Declaration stipulated that Libya had to accede to all international human rights instruments. This had been witnessed in the accession to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. However, insecurity and the political crisis had a negative impact on reporting to treaty bodies. In terms of providing technical assistance towards establishing the rule of law and rebuilding the judiciary, efforts were continuing in cooperating and coordinating with UNSMIL and OHCHR.

136. Extending appreciation to all delegations, the Deputy Minister stated that all recommendations would be examined by the relevant authorities in Libya and that Libya would provide its response in due time, which reflected its commitment to the universal periodic review and its will to address the current human rights concerns.

## II. Conclusions and recommendations**

137. **The following recommendations will be examined by Libya, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirtieth session of the Human Rights Council, in September 2015:**

137.1 **Accede to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Uganda);**

137.2 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark) (Estonia) (Montenegro);**

137.3 **Ratify the international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court (Honduras);**

137.4 **Ratify the following international human rights treaties: the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture; and the Rome Statute; and bring its national legislation into compliance with all obligations (Madagascar);**

137.5 **Accede to/ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Benin) (Mali);**

137.6 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Cabo Verde);**

137.7 **Consider becoming a party to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Uruguay);**

137.8 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Sierra Leone);**

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited

137.9 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Philippines);**

137.10 **Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Slovenia);**

137.11 **Take all necessary steps towards acceding to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Cyprus);**

137.12 **Ratify the Rome Statute and implement appropriate measures to fully cooperate with the International Criminal Court (Mexico);**

137.13 **Accede to and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Poland);**

137.14 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Belgium);**

137.15 **Accede and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and cooperate fully with the Court, including by assisting its proceedings and complying with its rulings (Austria);**

137.16 **Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as well as to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol (Italy);**

137.17 **Ratify promptly the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Rome Statute (Chile);**

137.18 **Become a State party to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol (Czech Republic);**

137.19 **Consider ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and its 1967 Protocol, respecting the principle of non-refoulement of refugees and asylum seekers (Uruguay);**

137.20 **Accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol and put in place mechanisms for determining refugee status (Sierra Leone);**

137.21 **Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol and, pending this, formalize the cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in order to facilitate effective protection of the human rights of refugees and asylum seekers in Libya (Germany);**

137.22 **Ratify and strictly implement the Arms Trade Treaty without delay, giving particular attention to implementing measures to prevent the diversion and illicit trafficking of all types of conventional arms (New Zealand);**

137.23 **Remove the reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and take temporary special measures in favour of gender equality (Angola);**

137.24 **Lift all reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and allow women's participation in all**

**tracks of the national concord government formation process, as well as in decision-making positions (Greece);**

137.25 **Carry out the necessary reforms for the consolidation of the rule of law, by rapidly proposing a draft constitution (France);**

137.26 **Accelerate the process of drafting of the constitution, as it plays an extremely important role for the stability of Libya (Kuwait);**

137.27 **Intensify efforts for drafting a constitution which guarantees the fundamental rights of persons, as well as the separation and independence of the executive, legislative and judicial branches (Uruguay);**

137.28 **Pursue efforts to prepare a new constitution in conformity with international human rights norms (Senegal);**

137.29 **Take the necessary measures to ensure that its new Constitution is consistent with the human rights instruments to which Libya is a party (Honduras);**

137.30 **Consider incorporating basic human rights principles and guarantees for fundamental freedom on its new constitution (Philippines);**

137.31 **Intensify efforts to draft a constitution which would be in full compliance with the international standards of human rights protection (Kazakhstan);**

137.32 **Incorporate the largest human rights protection guarantees in the Constitution being drafted, partly contained in the current interim Constitutional Declaration (Spain);**

137.33 **Ensure that the Constitution is aligned with international human rights standards, thus contributing to political efforts aimed at fully restoring unity, peace, and security throughout Libya (Brazil);**

137.34 **Give full support to the Constitution Drafting Assembly and to an inclusive drafting process, leading to a constitution that is fully compliant with international human rights standards (Lithuania);**

137.35 **Ensure full support to the Constitution Drafting Assembly in order to deliver a constitution that fully complies with international democratic standards and safeguards the human rights of all on an equal footing, including women, minorities and vulnerable groups (Cyprus);**

137.36 **Ensure an independent, inclusive and consultative drafting process which will lead to a constitution guaranteeing fundamental rights of the people, including the rights of women, ensure separation of powers and independence of the judiciary (Slovenia);**

137.37 **Ensure that the constitutional framework duly protects journalists, media and civil society against intimidation, threats and assaults, and review the Penal Code accordingly (Denmark);**

137.38 **Continue the national dialogue to find a peaceful political solution to the crisis (Algeria);**

137.39 **Continue its efforts for stability, national reconciliation and the protection of human rights (Yemen);**

137.40 **Continue efforts in establishing stability in the country and in this regard to resume building state institutions (South Africa);**

137.41 **Build on current efforts to improve the overall human rights environment in the country through restoring stable governance and the rule of law (Republic of Korea);**

137.42 **Continue moving towards establishing a comprehensive unity Government through the Libyan Political Dialogue currently led by the United Nations (Republic of Korea);**

137.43 **Fully commit to the United Nations Support Mission in Libya-facilitated dialogue process, take urgent measures to promote and protect human rights, and restore the rule of law (Canada);**

137.44 **That all sides of Libya's conflict immediately cease armed hostilities and engage constructively in the United Nations Support Mission in Libya-led political dialogue, and use this opportunity to build a State based on democracy and respect for human rights and rule of law (Australia);**

137.45 **That the various forces in Libya act in the interests of the nation and the people, immediately stop fighting and violence, end the disorder, start the political process as soon as possible, resolve their differences, and safeguard ethnic and national unity. (China);**

137.46 **Make every effort to seek peace with all actors concerned in order to be able to re-begin the construction of the country both politically, socially and economically (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

137.47 **Work through the United Nations process to finalize a political agreement as soon as possible and immediately begin the process of restoring rule of law and establishing necessary conditions and institutions for protecting human rights (United States of America);**

137.48 **Enact a plan to achieve national reconciliation based on dialogue and with the full ownership of all Libyans, including women and ethnic, religious and other minorities, while cooperating closely with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Czech Republic);**

137.49 **Provide the necessary support for national human rights bodies to help them do their work (Egypt);**

137.50 **Enhance legislation, strategies, national action plans, initiatives and create committees on human rights (Jordan);**

137.51 **Continue to establish a solid legal framework, strengthen national human rights institutions, and ensure the effective administration of justice (State of Palestine);**

137.52 **Create a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Madagascar);**

137.53 **Take effective steps to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Kenya);**

137.54 **Take all the necessary measures to bring its national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Honduras);**

137.55 **Give continuity to strengthening of national human rights institutions and mechanisms (Nepal);**

**137.56 Continue with the efforts to strengthen the institutional infrastructure in the field of human rights, particularly through the establishment of independent national human rights entities (Colombia);**

**137.57 Ensure the effective functioning of the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights (South Africa);**

**137.58 Strengthen the role of the National Council on Civil Liberties and Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);**

**137.59 Revise Law No. 5 (2011) to bring the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights of Libya into accordance with the Paris Principles (Canada);**

**137.60 Integrate human rights in the educational system at various levels (Sudan);**

**137.61 Making more efforts to spread human rights culture in the educational field at various levels (Algeria);**

**137.62 Step up efforts to ensure a safe environment for education and to work on implementing a model plan for human rights education, which aims to integrate human rights in the educational system at various levels (State of Palestine);**

**137.63 Continue its engagement with the human rights mechanisms of the United Nations for the protection and promotion of human rights (Azerbaijan);**

**137.64 Continue interaction with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms with a view to strengthening the rule of law and protecting human rights in accordance with international instruments to which Libya has acceded (United Arab Emirates);**

**137.65 Continue implementing the remaining accepted recommendations of the Council from the first universal periodic review cycle (Ethiopia);**

**137.66 Pursue its efforts in the implementation of the recommendations made by the United Nations human rights mechanisms, especially recommendations accepted in the framework of the universal periodic review process (Qatar);**

**137.67 Continue its engagement with relevant United Nations bodies and other related international organisations to fulfil its commitment to promote and protect the rights of its people, especially the vulnerable groups (Brunei Darussalam);**

**137.68 Cooperate fully with international human rights procedures and institutions, including with the Human Rights Council fact-finding mission, with the aim of holding accountable those responsible for violations and abuses of human rights (United States of America);**

**137.69 Implement Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 2122 (2013) on women and peace and security, and fully cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the fact-finding mission appointed by the Human Rights Council (Canada);**

**137.70 Strengthen its cooperation with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in order to resume capacity-building of national institutions dealing with**

**human rights, transitional justice and the rule of law, according to its Government's expressed wishes (Greece);**

137.71 **Continue its cooperation with the High Commissioner in order to benefit from technical assistance necessary to help create a solid legal framework, strengthen national structures for human rights, and ensure the efficient administration of justice in the fight against impunity, abuses and all other attacks on human rights (Niger);**

137.72 **Continue to cooperate and coordinate with the international community and the United Nations Support Mission in Libya in order to obtain technical assistance to address the challenges faced in the promotion and realization of human rights (Qatar);**

137.73 **Submit all overdue reports to the relevant United Nations treaty bodies (Sierra Leone);**

137.74 **Establish gender equality and implement measures to prevent violence against women (France);**

137.75 **Take all the necessary steps to ensure gender equality and equity for women in all spheres (Honduras);**

137.76 **Continue to take measures to promote equality between men and women at all levels of society and government (Namibia);**

137.77 **Continue efforts to promote the rights of women, as well as the education and health of the Libyan people (Nepal);**

137.78 **Continue to strengthen and promote the legal and social status of women through constitutional and legislative guarantees (Bahrain);**

137.79 **Take actions to combat discrimination and violence against women, calling for measures to promote gender equality in the public, economic and private spheres (Colombia);**

137.80 **Make every effort to improve, by legislative and social measures, the status of women and ensure gender equality in Libya (Burundi);**

137.81 **Adopt a national plan to eliminate stereotypes about the role of women in society, particularly in the field of gender equality, as previously recommended (Mexico);**

137.82 **Take judicial and administrative measures to ensure equality and empowerment of women, including fair representation in the legislative and executive branches of the State and participation in political decision-making (Denmark);**

137.83 **Adopt appropriate administrative policies to promote gender equality in public affairs, particularly in the labour market, and enforce strict sanctions against all kinds of discrimination and abuse of women's rights by ensuring that the rights of women are genuinely recognized in national legislation (Serbia);**

137.84 **Review all laws and practices that discriminate on the basis of gender and bring them in line with international standards, including legislation with regard to marriage, divorce and inheritance (Estonia);**

137.85 **Undertake harmonization of Libya's nationality law to place women on an equal footing with men regarding the right to acquire, change or pass on their nationality (Kenya);**

**137.86 Take the necessary measures to guarantee women the right to transfer their nationality to their children born in the territory, regardless of the status or nationality of the father (Argentina);**

**137.87 Ensure that Libyan mothers are able to pass their nationality to their children, regardless of the nationality of the child's father, and ensure access to birth registration for all children born in Libya (Poland);**

**137.88 Address discrimination against women in Law No. 24 for 2010 on the Libyan Nationality so that women can transfer their nationality to their children and foreign spouses, and acquire, change or retain their nationality, on an equal basis with men, in line with article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Portugal);**

**137.89 Improve the rights of women, ensuring their full, equal and effective participation in conflict resolution and decision-making, including the Constitution drafting process, and tackling sexual violence, bringing perpetrators to justice (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

**137.90 Combat discrimination based on nationality, ethnicity or religion (France);**

**137.91 Consider abolishing the death penalty (Rwanda);**

**137.92 Abolish the death penalty and, during an intermediate stage, adopt an immediate moratorium on executions (Belgium);**

**137.93 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty (Australia);**

**137.94 Adopt a moratorium on executions and abolish the death penalty (Costa Rica);**

**137.95 Establish a moratorium aimed at abolishing the death penalty (Argentina);**

**137.96 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (France);**

**137.97 Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Benin);**

**137.98 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its final abolition (Uruguay);**

**137.99 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to considering its subsequent abolition (Spain);**

**137.100 Establish a moratorium of the death penalty as a first step to its abolishing (Lithuania);**

**137.101 Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, aiming for its legal abolition (Nepal);**

**137.102 Introduce a moratorium on capital executions, with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);**

**137.103 Establish an immediate official moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Montenegro);**

**137.104 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty as an interim measure before its abolition and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);**

**137.105 Consider the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolish the death penalty (Namibia);**

**137.106 Take all the necessary measures to end the escalation of violence and immediately cease armed hostilities (Slovenia);**

**137.107 Continue with the efforts to ensure respect for the rights and fundamental freedoms of the entire population and compliance with international humanitarian law, particularly the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution during attacks (Argentina);**

**137.108 That all parties to the conflict in Libya cease violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including attacks on civilians, as in line with previous appeals by the High Commissioner (Japan);**

**137.109 Ensure respect for the right to life, liberty and security of person for all in Libya, including by working towards an end of armed hostilities among Libyans, by complying with applicable international law in the conduct of hostilities, and by ensuring humane treatment of all persons detained, in line with international standards (Germany);**

**137.110 Hold accountable, in accordance with international standards, all parties responsible for violations of international human rights and humanitarian law and abuses of human rights, and include human rights guarantees in the new Constitution (Australia);**

**137.111 Condemn publicly and take action to stop, including through full cooperation with the United Nations and regionally mandated investigations, all human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including abductions, torture and other ill-treatment, and attacks on civilians and on civilian objects such as medical facilities (New Zealand);**

**137.112 Spare no effort in continuing to urge the prevention of acts of revenge and investigate abuses committed by its own combatants (Chile);**

**137.113 Take all necessary measures to protect schools from military use by fighting forces (Portugal);**

**137.114 Ensure the timely and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief and guarantee the safety of humanitarian workers in the conflict zones (Thailand);**

**137.115 Immediately take all necessary measures to ensure access to humanitarian assistance and to protect civilians, including humanitarian workers, human rights defenders, and media workers, from attack (Ireland);**

**137.116 Ensure the safety of all vulnerable groups, including women, journalists, human rights defenders, and ensure respect for fundamental human rights (Netherlands);**

**137.117 Investigate and prosecute attacks and threats against journalists (Austria);**

**137.118 Take legal and practical measures to ensure the safety of human rights defenders (Spain);**

137.119 **Conduct investigations of enforced disappearances and ratify the Convention relative thereto (France);**

137.120 **Reveal the fate and location of those persons who forcefully disappeared during the period of the Gaddafi regime, among whom the Lebanese Leader, Imam Moussa Al-Sadr and his two companions, who disappeared after their visit to Libya on 31 August 1978, following their meeting at that time with the Libyan President Muammar Gaddafi (Lebanon);**

137.121 **Prohibit the practice of torture, and prosecute its perpetrators (France);**

137.122 **Take actions to stop the use of torture, including sexual torture (Costa Rica);**

137.123 **End all torture or ill-treatment of detainees and the use of unlawful interrogation methods (Slovenia);**

137.124 **Intensify its efforts to prevent, combat and eliminate torture and accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Luxembourg);**

137.125 **Ensure that all allegations of torture are promptly and impartially investigated and that victims obtain redress in accordance with Libya's international obligations under the Convention against Torture (Latvia);**

137.126 **Take all necessary actions to end torture and ill-treatment of detainees, ensure that all cases of alleged torture are promptly investigated and that perpetrators are held accountable (Ireland);**

137.127 **Amend legislation that allows corporal punishment, including amputation, and criminalize torture (Spain);**

137.128 **End arbitrary detentions and guarantee treatment of detainees in line with international standards (Switzerland);**

137.129 **Put an end to arbitrary detention and prevent abuses and discrimination against third-country nationals and against groups of citizens of Libya (Chile);**

137.130 **Close the illegal places of detention, which are the source of grave human rights violations (Chad);**

137.131 **Adopt measures to fight against the use of violence as a weapon of war (Angola);**

137.132 **Adopt clear and enforceable provisions criminalizing violence against women, including domestic and sexual violence (Latvia);**

137.133 **Pursue efforts to protect children from violence (Jordan);**

137.134 **Continue strengthening legal and policy protections which guarantee the rights of the child (Serbia);**

137.135 **Combat trafficking and sale in human beings (France);**

137.136 **Fight more vigorously human trafficking in the Mediterranean (Senegal);**

137.137 **Adopt the necessary legislations to combat the phenomenon of human trafficking (Egypt);**

137.138 **Adopt and enact legislation that prohibits all forms of human trafficking (Lithuania);**

137.139 **Implement all necessary measures to combat trafficking and smuggling of persons, and prevent the human rights abuse and the exploitation of migrants (Uruguay);**

137.140 **Enhance the capacity-building programmes for all branches of government (Indonesia);**

137.141 **Strengthen the independence of the judiciary, put an end to extrajudicial executions and arbitrary detentions, and strengthen the penitentiary authority (France);**

137.142 **Enhance its efforts to rebuild state institutions, and in particular a strong, efficient and independent justice system that respects due process and protects the human rights of detainees in line with international standards (Austria);**

137.143 **Take, through capacity-building and technical assistance from the international community, the necessary measures to restore and strengthen national institutions essential to the administration of justice, the rule of law, including the judiciary, the office of the prosecutor, and the police (Brazil);**

137.144 **Cooperate fully with investigations into human rights abuses and violations (Namibia);**

137.145 **Adopt all necessary measures to guarantee the fight against impunity for the perpetrators of crimes, acts of violence and all human rights violations (Argentina);**

137.146 **Investigate all alleged crimes and hold accountable, in accordance with international standards, all those responsible for violations and abuses of human rights and humanitarian law (Cyprus);**

137.147 **Ensure that all those responsible for human rights violations are brought to justice, in accordance with international standards, in particular the right to a fair trial (Belgium);**

137.148 **Strengthen efforts to investigate all allegations of torture, summary executions, enforced disappearance and other abuses, and to bring those responsible to justice (Italy);**

137.149 **Hold accountable all parties responsible for violations of human rights, including abduction of civilians, torture and deaths in custody (Lithuania);**

137.150 **Undertake prompt, thorough and impartial investigations of all human rights violations, in particular against women and children and hold those responsible to account (Slovenia);**

137.151 **Ensure all human rights violations, including assassination of journalists and human rights defenders, are investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

137.152 **Conduct impartial, thorough and effective investigations into all cases of attacks, harassment and intimidation of human rights defenders and journalists, and hold all perpetrators accountable (Latvia);**

137.153 **Investigate the killings of journalists since October 2011 and bring perpetrators to justice (Greece);**

137.154 **Take measures to protect journalists and human rights defenders from acts of violence, including by investigating attacks and assassinations and strengthening accountability mechanisms (Germany);**

137.155 **Take action to stop attacks on human rights defenders and make sure that perpetrators are held accountable for crimes committed, in accordance with international standards (Sweden);**

137.156 **Take measures without delay to ensure that forces loyal to the Government are made accountable for their indiscriminate targeting of civilians, civilian vessels as well as civilian property and infrastructure, in order to end the atmosphere of impunity (Turkey);**

137.157 **Amend Law 38 of 2012, which provides total impunity to militia members who violate international humanitarian law and commit human rights abuses (Spain);**

137.158 **Continue its cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order that the perpetrators of human rights violations are held accountable for their actions, and engage on the path of accession to the Rome Statute (Luxembourg);**

137.159 **Accede and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, including by incorporating provisions to cooperate promptly and fully with the Court, and investigate and prosecute genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes effectively before its national courts (Estonia);**

137.160 **Ensure that all perpetrators of violations and abuses of the international human rights law and the international humanitarian law from all sides of the conflict are investigated, prosecuted and punished in accordance with international standards and cooperate with the International Criminal Court in this regard (Czech Republic);**

137.161 **Cooperate with the investigations and comply with the recommendations of the International Criminal Court in line with the Security Council (Costa Rica);**

137.162 **Meet its obligations to cooperate with the International Criminal Court pursuant to Security Council resolution 1970 (2011), and surrender Saif al-Islam Qadhafi to face charges against humanity in accordance with the Court's Appeals Chamber decision of May 2014 (Australia);**

137.163 **Create a compliant mechanism to determine reparations for the victims of sexual violence (Lithuania);**

137.164 **Ensure access to justice for victims of sexual violence by ensuring the effective implementation of laws protecting women (Luxembourg);**

137.165 **Strengthen transitional justice and its equity. Pursue cooperation with the International Criminal Court and consider ratifying the Rome Statute (France);**

137.166 **Draw up plans for transitional justice to ensure that all perpetrators of human rights abuses would be brought to justice (Sierra Leone);**

137.167 **Support international efforts to help restore the rule of law and develop transitional justice in the country (Thailand);**

137.168 **Make more efforts in order to make the national dialogue a success, and activate the law of transitional justice (Kuwait);**

137.169 **Develop, as part of the drafting process of a framework for Libya's political transition, an agenda on transitional justice and accountability, which includes investigations of all allegations of torture, to hold those responsible to account, and to provide redress and reparation for victims (Netherlands)**

137.170 **Adopt measures to guarantee the religious freedom and integrity of believers and their places of worship, regardless of their creed (Colombia);**

137.171 **Take practical and legislative measures, including in the Constitution, in order to eliminate incitement to violence and repetition of attacks against freedom of religion and religious cult (Cabo Verde);**

137.172 **Review the Penal Code articles that undermine freedoms of expression, association and assembly (Lithuania);**

137.173 **Repeal all provisions in the Penal Code and other laws and regulations criminalizing defamation, libel and slander, and ensure that any restrictions on freedom of expression are in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Latvia);**

137.174 **Review the provisions of the Penal Code to ensure the effective exercise of freedom of opinion and expression without fear of reprisals in accordance with international standards (Luxembourg);**

137.175 **Take further steps to protect freedom of expression by creating an environment in which the media can operate freely, without discrimination, fear of retribution, or arbitrary punishment (United States of America);**

137.176 **Respect freedom of opinion and expression, as well as freedom of association and peaceful demonstration, in particular for rights defenders (France);**

137.177 **Review the Libyan Penal Code articles limiting fundamental freedoms and release all individuals held solely for the peaceful exercise of their right to freedom of expression, assembly and association (Estonia);**

137.178 **Increase women's representation in decision-making positions (Rwanda);**

137.179 **Ensure women's participation in public, constitutional, and transitional justice processes (South Africa);**

137.180 **Take concrete measures to enhance the participation of women in political and public life, including in efforts for conflict resolution and state building (Austria);**

137.181 **Strengthen efforts in the area of development by giving priority to economic, social and cultural rights (United Arab Emirates);**

137.182 **Act on intensifying national efforts to integrate rights of persons with disabilities within the framework of the legal system according to comprehensive national programmes that respond to their needs (Bahrain);**

137.183 **Ensure the rights of minorities, particularly with regard to their full and complete political representation (Chad);**

137.184 **Ensure the security of migrants in conformity with international conventions (Chad);**

137.185 **Continue to take measures to promote and protect the rights of migrant workers even in situation of crisis (Philippines);**

137.186 **Ensure adequate human rights protection for the migrant populations residing or transiting through its borders (Rwanda);**

137.187 **Guarantee the rights of migrants, particularly those that are in transit to European countries, women and unaccompanied children (Honduras);**

137.188 **Urgently provide for the necessary immigration and asylum legislation (Uganda);**

137.189 **Redouble efforts to protect children, migrants and internally displaced persons (Costa Rica);**

137.190 **Take further steps to ensure a better protection of human rights of refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and internally displaced persons (Kazakhstan);**

137.191 **Ensure protection of the dignity of migrants, displaced persons and refugees, whether they are deprived of movement and freedom or exposed to any risk of death (Switzerland);**

137.192 **Take urgent and immediate steps to address the plight of migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and trafficked human beings in Libya, ensuring full respect for their human rights, including preventing violence against women and violence targeting members of religious communities (Canada);**

137.193 **Take all action necessary to ensure the protection of refugees and asylum seekers, including the provision of access to birth registration for all children born in Libya, and the ratification of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (New Zealand);**

137.194 **Develop a comprehensive strategy to address the needs of refugees and internally displaced persons caused by the conflict, including measures to ensure access to the birth registration of all children born in Libya, with emphasis on asylum seekers from sub-Saharan Africa (Mexico);**

137.195 **Continue its efforts in order to address the issue of internal displacement (Azerbaijan);**

137.196 **Develop a comprehensive strategy to address internal displacement; allow internally displaced persons to return to their homes and, in the interim, provide them with protection and assistance (Austria);**

137.197 **Protect those communities that have been forced to be internally displaced, and assist them in returning to their place of origin or another place selected voluntarily (Uruguay);**

137.198 **Fully protect human rights of internally displaced persons, including by giving them access to safe areas, as well as health, social and educational services without discrimination, and support, wherever possible, the voluntary and safe return of internally displaced persons to their areas of origin (Germany);**

137.199 **Intensify its efforts in fighting terrorism; and identify gaps in promotion and protection of human rights implementation and seek assistance from the international community (Ethiopia);**

137.200 **Respect the principles of human rights and the rule of law in the fight against terrorism (Sweden);**

137.201 **Continue its efforts in the fight against the terrorist gangs that perpetuate the most heinous crimes against humanity on a daily basis (Iraq);**

137.202 **Combat further terrorist groups which are destabilizing the country and are using it as logistical base for organizing many forms of trafficking and terrorist acts (Senegal).**

138. **All conclusions and recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting States and the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

# Annex

*[English only]*

## Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Libya was headed by H.E. Mr. Hassan A. M. Alsghayr, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation, and composed of the following members:

- Mrs. Sahar A. Z. BANOUN, Deputy Minister of Justice
- Mrs. ZAHA A. S. ALBARAASI, Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Affairs for women and children
- Dr. Salwa ELDAGHILI, Chargé d'affaires a.i, Permanent Mission of Libya at Geneva
- Mr. Ahmed O. O. ELHWAT, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission of Libya at Geneva
- Mr. Naser I. S. ALZAROUG, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Libya at Geneva
- Ms. Suaad ANBAR, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Libya at Geneva
- Mr. Abdurrahman A. H. ELGANNAS, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Libya at Geneva
- Mr. Adel ALAKHDER, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Libya at Geneva
- Mr. Emad M. B. BENSHABAN, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Libya at Geneva
- Mr. Tareq M. J. EL-AZHARY, Acting Director of the International Organizations department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation
- Mr. Reda N. I. EMRAGI, Legal Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation
- Mr. Abdelhakim Masud A. SHALOUF, International Organizations department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation
- Mr. Salem Mohamed Mahmoud ABAISS, International Organizations department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation